



● Taurus captain Genute Mankute with the national cup.

● A scene from the SKIF — Taurus final game.

Photos by Pyotr Sergeyev

TAURAS ON TOP

Siauliai Taurus, who recently placed third in the national women's field hockey championship, have won their first ever national cup, beating silver medalists Moscow SKIF, 10-7, on Sunday in Moscow (regulation and extra time ended in a 1-1 draw and Taurus ultimately won 9-6 on penalties).

The game wrapped up the field hockey season in this country.



All the club's players were trained in the republic. Most of them work at the television plant. For instance, 20-year-old club captain Genute Mankute is a top-notch radio assembler. Many of the girls study at a teacher training college. Attacker Angela Maldanile, Master of Sport International class, goalkeeper Stasel Mankeviciute and young forward Siga Kanaboriene are now on the Soviet national team.

Soviet runners second

The USSR placed second in the final of a series of big athletic events of this year — the women's world 15 km championship at Gateshead, England.

They came only a point behind the hosts. The individual title went to Aurora Cunha of Portugal who ran 15 kilometres in the streets of Gateshead in 49 min 17 sec.



CAC beat Kuntsevo, also a Moscow club, 20-10, at the start of the national handball championship. Photo by Sergei Proskov

CHALLENGERS DRAWING CLOSE

Gari Kasparov is leading Anatoly Karpov 11.5 to 9.5 after 21 games in their world title match.

The latest game tied even though nearly all experts were convinced that the challenger could hope for a win, at least he enjoyed considerable initiative.

Indeed, the position in the adjourned game, at first glance, clearly favoured Kasparov. In any case Karpov's pieces had evident lack of room for manoeuvre and seemed unable to check the advance of White pawns.

But hardly had the game resumed and the Grandmasters started analysing it in "their" room on the upper floor of the Moscow Tchaikovsky Concert Hall than the opponents agreed to a draw on the stage.

This was clearly a bolt from the blue, even seasoned specialists were flabbergasted. It is incredible they have agreed to share a point just after three moves, they kept wondering.

Even though play continued for less than an hour, prior to it the opponents had spent a whole sleepless night analysing the position before the game was adjourned.

There are three more games

to go, for the 22nd did not take place on Saturday as planned, because Karpov was out. He had his reasons. For the previous game cost him much nervous tension (the most assuredly, his opponent and, second far more than his opponent in this case, Karpov needed special preparation for the closing part of the match. To prevail over Karpov he has to win all the three games and needs two and a half points out of three to draw even and thus retain his title as stipulated by the rules.

Meanwhile the top three emerged in the challenge tournament in the French town of Montpellier. Rafael Vaganian, Andrei Sokolov and Yuriy Yegorov, all of the USSR, shared first place with nine points each. If Mikhail Tal (also of the USSR) beats Dutchman Jan Timman in an additional match (they shared fourth-fifth place with 8.5 each) one could say the title will remain in the Soviet Union after 1985.

Viktor Markov, chess editor



The CAC volleyball club, eight-time European Champions Cup holders, beat Vienna's Tyrol club 3-0 in Moscow during the first preliminary game of the new cup.

The second-leg taken place in Vienna on November 10.

The cup holders will compete in Italy in February.

Photo by Konstantin Mikhov

The next issue of "MN" No. 86 will appear on November 12, 1985.

New parachute records

Mikolayev and Vladimir Buchnev have set a new national accuracy record by topping the world mark in Pargana, a town in Uzbekistan. They landed 24 times right on a "target" 50 mm across. Natalya Filenkova, who held the previous record, made 22 such landings.

An eight-strong men's team set another world record. From an altitude of 1,000 metres they landed twice, one after another, in the centre of a circle, missing it by only two cm on their third attempt (the earlier achievement of 0.03 m also belonged to Soviet parachutists).

RUGBY

Kulalst Strotel beat Moscow Lokomotiv in two games, 22-14 and 24-10, to total 91 points and won the bronze medals of the national men's championship. The Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy won their eighth title ahead of time and national cup holders Moscow Slava placed second.

66 (702), NOVEMBER 12-15, 1985

Price 5 kopeks

Appeal for unity

Willy Brandt (USA). With its executive and principled proposals and unilateral initiatives, the Soviet Union is striving for a peaceful and productive summit with the Reagan administration. The outcome of the talks completely depends on the position to be taken by the Reagan administration. This was the main idea expressed in speeches and debates at the National Conference on the Peace Council held in New Haven (USA).

In a contemporary world which urgently demands the establishment of a broad basis, of the peace strategy of the American people, regardless of political convictions, colour and race, said the Co-Chairman of the US Peace Council, Professor M. Solomon. Should this be achieved, he said, we hope to bring powerful pressure to bear on the Reagan administration and make it take the steps to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on ending the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading into outer space.

Willy Brandt: new age of detente possible

The Chairman of the German Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt, who is also Chairman of the Socialist International, has said that the American Strategic Defense Initiative would lead to a disruption of the stability. Speaking to the press here he said that a few days were left to complete the Soviet-American talks at Geneva, where the important problems of the world will be tackled.

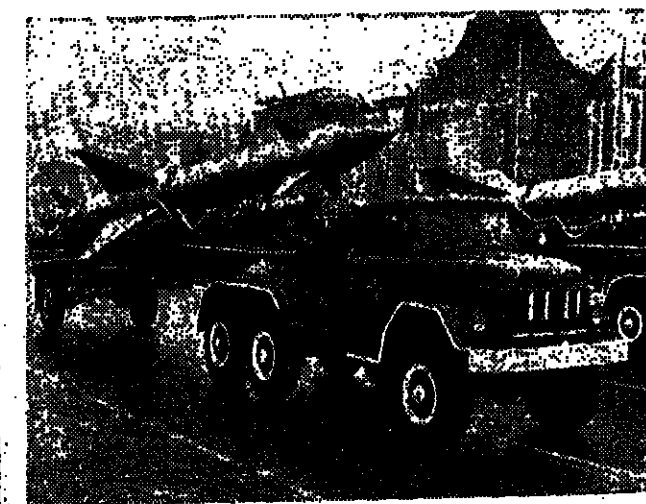
In the next few days, he said, we have the opportunity to discuss in Washington the view of the party and Socialist International on the significance of the meeting. Throughout the world there is a growing conviction that it is necessary to stop the arms race.

Service for humanity's success

Service for the forthcoming generation of the world is the task of the Soviet people. The Soviet people are working for the success of the world.

Message from Patriarch Pimen II of Moscow and All Russia to the people of good will. The Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia is the spiritual head of the Russian Orthodox Church. He is a symbol of unity and peace. He is a voice of the people. He is a voice of the future.

Birthday of the Land of Soviets



On November 7, crimson banners, multicoloured garlands of lights and festively decorated avenues and squares ushered in the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In Moscow, at 10 a.m. the chiming of the Kremlin clock in Red Square heralded the start of a military parade, which was later followed by marching columns of working people. In the evening festive strollers filled the streets and at 9 p.m. the Kremlin clock signalled the start of a celebration salute, with 30 artillery salvos illuminating the city skyline.

1985 STATE PRIZE WINNERS

Every year, the USSR awards State Prizes for achievements in science, technology, literature, the arts and architecture. This year's winners were named on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

State Prizes for scientific achievements were awarded for Venusian atmospheric and ionospheric studies by means of space probes and for fundamental research into the physiology of the human brain.

Other prizes went to prospectors for new mineral resources, and the designers and builders of underwater crossings for the Irkutsk-Pomary-Uzhgorod transcontinental gas pipeline.

State Prizes were also awarded to the scientists, designers and builders of the Bilibino Nuclear Thermoelectric Station; Kazakh metallurgists and authors of textbooks for colleges, universities and secondary specialized educational establishments and many others.

In the field of literature, the prizes went to poet Konstantin Vanshenkin (a paratrooper in World War II) for his book "The Life of a Man", which contains his best poetry in recent years. Another prize was awarded to poet Andrei Dementyev for his book, "The Hazard".

A prize for journalistic fiction went to international journalist Vasylod Ovechinnikov, author of "The Hot Ashes" and "The Sakura and the Oak Tree". Among the prize winners is a large group of artistic workers who devised athletic programmes for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Moscow.

For half a century, Igor Moiseyev has been heading the USSR State Folk Dance Ensemble. He has been awarded a prize for his new 1983 and 1984 programmes.

Some outstanding artists and architects also merited prizes.



● Gari Kasparov crowned with the world champion's wreath. Photo by Boris Kaulman

KASPAROV: I am grateful to all

At this most joyous moment in my life I would like to recall all the best things that occurred on my road to victory, the Soviet Grandmaster Gari Kasparov said to the audience who attended his crowning as the world's new chess champion in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall.

I remember all the beautiful people I met on this road and I express my gratitude to all those who helped me, all those who organized the match and created all the favourable conditions to ensure the high quality of the game, he said.

I have been lucky to encounter such a formidable rival as twice world champion, Anatoly Karpov. Although the match has ended, our creative contest is not over. I will try to do all I can for the chess world not to lose such a world champion like Anatoly Karpov, he added.

In an earlier interview, Gari Kasparov stressed that Karpov had put up a marvellous fight.

I feel this both morally and physically, he admitted. Karpov did the utmost that could be done, even in clearly inferior positions and took good advantage of all his chances. Karpov is a very strong player.

(See page 87)



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 14/7, Dolsky Street, Moscow, USSR.

Published weekly and monthly. Index 50075.

MN INFORMATION No. 86

PROBLEM OF MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

New York. The Middle East conflict can only be settled by taking account of all the aspects of that problem and with participation of all interested sides, said the UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar. In his report on the situation in the Middle East, he noted the universal approval which was given to Security Council Resolution 242 containing two major principles for a settlement — withdrawal of the Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands, and respect and recognition for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political

independence of each state in the region, and also of their right to live in peace and have secure and recognized borders. Any settlement must contain a satisfactory solution of the Palestinian problem based on recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. The UN Secretary General stressed that support from the world's leading powers, including the Soviet Union and the United States, was essential for any lasting settlement in the region.

Tasks of the revolution

Kabul. An extended emergency meeting has been held here by the Revolutionary Council, active party members and state figures, representatives of the armed forces, the National Patriotic Front, and other public organizations of Afghanistan. The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal read out the theses about the national democratic character of the revolution and its pressing tasks in the present-day situation.

Among other things, he stressed that the essence of state power in Afghanistan is conditioned by the national democratic character of the revolution. This power provides for broad participation of representatives of all social groups and strata of the population in government and in the political, cultural and economic life of the country. The theses note that the fundamental principles of the Dem-

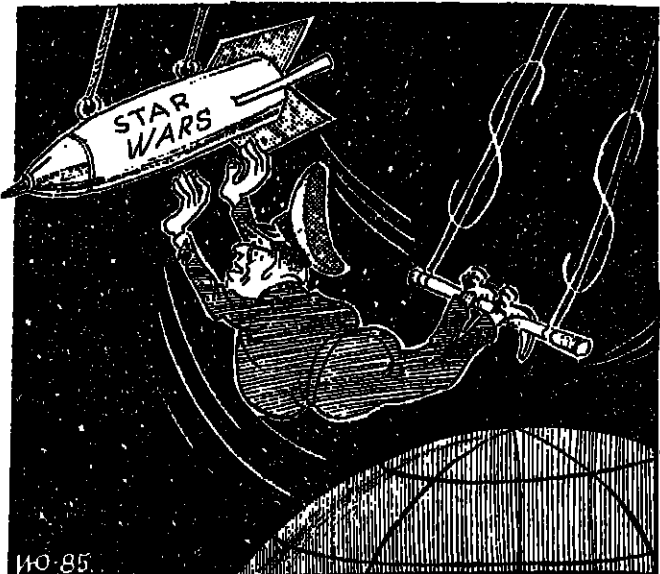
ocratic Republic of Afghanistan and the entire system of life ensure respect and protection for Islam, guarantee complete freedom of administering religious rites.

The theses stress the decisive role of the army in the defence of the revolutionary people against the armed aggression of imperialism and its henchmen. In order to defend the sovereignty, the territorial integrity and national independence of the country from all outside interference the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was forced to apply, on the basis of international law, to the Soviet Union which gave us timely assistance. Our state reaffirms with renewed vigour that the limited contingent of Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as the armed interference completely ceases and guarantees are provided that it will not be resumed, noted Babrak Karmal.

Willy Brandt: new stage of detente is possible

(Continued from page 1) the arms race, particularly in the race in nuclear weapons. The Social Democratic Party of Germany is studying the possibility of moving into a new stage of detente which con-

firm its vitality in the '70s, Willy Brandt said, adding that the working hypothesis for this stage is based on the need for the United States and the Soviet Union to find ways and means of limiting armaments.



A risky stunt...

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

MPLA DEMANDS MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Luanda. International imperialism uses the racist South African regime to defeat the revolution in Angola and secure its sordid interests in the south of Africa, stresses a statement by the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA — Workers' Party circulated here. This is why the authorities in Pretoria, egged on by the Reagan administration, are stepping up open confrontation and aggression against independent states in the south of Africa. To destabilizing the situation in neighbouring states the racists are knocking together and arming gangs of terrorists which are now the mainstay of the South African army.

US policy in the south of Africa, the document stresses, by no means helps a peaceful settlement of the region's problems. The so-called "constructive cooperation" with the South African regime aims to erode defence and peace on the continent. The unbridled arms race and aggression against independent and sovereign states is the real threat to peace, which comes from the Pretoria regime and its protectors. The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA — Workers' Party thinks that the US and other Western powers should take mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria and force the racists to implement UN resolutions on the south of Africa.

Tragedy in Colombian capital

Bogota. The Government of Colombia has declared three days of national mourning following the tragic events as a result of the seizure of the Palace of Justice by the local ultra-left "April 19 Movement" (D-19).

According to preliminary figures, the total number of dead during the palace's siege and its subsequent storm by government troops and police is over a hundred. None of the leftist entrapped in the palace was found alive.

Provocation at the UN

New York. American Israeli Zionists made an openly provocative move against the UN, holding a seminar in New York headquarters that coincided, allegedly, with the anniversary. In fact it was a political gathering accompanied by rabid attacks directed against the UN and the community representing it. The seminar was held in the hall of the General Assembly ten days ago in which the international community defined Zionism as a form of racism. Washington was most active in this provocation, delegating a whole group of high-placed administration officials and Congress people to participate in it. The US president also put his hand in it: in a message to the "conference" he threatened in an imperialist tone typical of the current US administration "to remove" from the UN the resolution which placed neither Washington nor Tel Aviv.

UNESCO session's decisions

Sofia. The UNESCO's General Conference in the Bulgarian capital concluded its 22nd session. It was attended by delegations from 154 member countries including the Soviet Union. The delegates have adopted a programme of action and the budget of the organization for the next two years. The programme is aimed at all-round support in the solution by various kind of the global problems, such as safeguarding peace, eradication of racism and aggression, elimination of illiteracy and establishment of the new world economic and information order.

The session mapped out measures to improve the UNESCO's structure and raise its efficiency and elected new governing bodies. An overwhelming majority of the delegations showed their will to take concerted action and arrived at mutually acceptable solutions. Some delegates, such as Britain, tried to put in obstructive proposals, but a new propaganda UNESCO from its present aim is to create a course. The results of the General Conference session led to the isolation of those who have either withdrawn from UNESCO or are about to do so.

Peruvians protest against unfair decision

Lima. A multithousand march of protest against the recent decision declaring Peru a state of emergency was held here. This decision was taken by the American Air Force under the treaty, the air force declared that it could not land on the American territory of the PLO headquarters in Tunisia and the recent pirate interception of an Egyptian civilian plane. The list goes on and on.

The US administration needs a good mirror, recently remarked an American journalist. That is true, but what it might see in it would hardly please it. For reflected in that mirror would be a country for which international, gangsterism, arbitrariness and terrorism are now almost the key principles of foreign policy.



Protesters against the policies of the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile. Demonstrations are demanding a stop to suppression and abuse of power by the authorities, the release of detained leaders of trade unions, student and other organizations. The police resort to baton charges and mass arrests to counter these demands. Photos by AFP, AP and TASS

Trade unionists for peace and mutual understanding

London. "For peace and understanding among the Soviet and Chinese peoples" was the theme of a Japanese-Soviet trade union meeting held here in 1976. Representatives of the Soviet Central Trade Union Council, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the Japanese Federation of Labour Unions were present.

The meetings of representatives of Soviet and Japanese trade unions have a traditional nature and indicate the stability of our ties. Jotti Yamada, head of the international section of the General Council of Trade Unions, told the press. We in Japan are fighting against the dangerous policy of the Nakasone cabinet, which is eager to boost military spending. We are against the militaristic strategy of the Washington administration and think that cooperation of our two nations has very much to offer to the drive against the designs of the aggressive forces, and we want to carry it on.

MICROMASTER VS CAR THIEVES

Low Jack, a US firm, has developed a system which is now being introduced in some states and is expected to spread throughout the country. The system consists of a central radio contact with the car's micro-master. The system, based on a micro-master — a transmitter run by a micro-processor — will make every stolen car indicate its own location. Even the car owner does not know the place where it is installed. The transmitter is silent as long as the car is not stolen. The moment the police are notified about a car theft, it addresses the central registry code of the stolen car's micro-master and instructs the radio-transmitters at the police stations to send out the code. The signal immediately wakes up the micro-master in the car which begins to transmit its own signal.

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India: discussion of draft five-year development plan

New Delhi. The seventh five-year plan is geared towards solution of such vital problems as elimination of poverty, unemployment, social inequality, injustice and raising the living standards of the have-not groups. Following this road, we will draw nearer the coveted goal of socialism, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi told a session of the National Development Council.

He stressed the importance of a further upsurge in agriculture, the basis of the Indian economy. The plan emphasizes raising the scale of the "green revolution", primarily in the country's eastern states. Much attention is also given to fighting poverty, improving the health care and education systems and mother and child care.

Science and technology

The processing plant of the complex is manufactured by ASEA and consists of a press (in which peat is heated under high pressure), a drying unit and briquetting machine.

ON COAL AND WATER

General Electric and the US Department of Energy have embarked on a two-year research project to evaluate the feasibility of using water-and-coal mixture as fuel for diesel locomotives.

Although coal is much cheaper than oil fuel, there are several technical problems to overcome, such as difficult atomization of coal, presence of water in the combustion process, destruction of metal parts of an engine by abrasive particles contained in coal and the need to constantly agitate the mixture to keep the coal particles in suspension.

OF INTEREST

Stone-lifting

Three provinces in the Basque country and Navarra (Spain) are the only places in the world where, from time immemorial, there has been an unusual athletic event — the lifting of rectangular or cylindrical stones weighing one hundred or more kilograms.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MERE INTENTIONS ARE NO GUIDE IN POLITICS

According to American officials, the purpose of the Strategic Defense Initiative is not offence and that the United States has no desire to threaten the Soviet Union, writes IZVESTIA's observer A. Bovin.

Let us assume that what they say is true. However, in politics, mere intentions are very little to go by. Today such intentions may go in one direction, but may change tomorrow. In politics it is better to orient oneself towards objective possibilities.

If the Americans launch into space their strike weapons systems they will obtain, regardless of their intentions, a real and sizeable addition to their offensive potential. Another consideration is that by creating a dense anti-missile defence system and renovating their offensive strategic weapons, the Americans will again, regardless of their intentions, have the real possibility to strike first and protect themselves from any retaliation. Whatever Washington might be thinking the inescapable conclusion made in Moscow is that the implementation of the SDI would give the Americans an undisputed military and strategic superiority.

We cannot allow this to happen. Therefore we shall have to neutralize the American possibilities with some of our own. This will amount to a new twist in the arms race and more thousands of millions spent on military purposes.

THE BEGINNING HAS BEEN SET

Commenting on the withdrawal, which has just begun, of American nuclear weapons, including the Honest John missiles, from Greece, PRAVDA recalls that formally the withdrawal is part of the planned NATO modernization of the European nuclear arsenals and replacement of obsolete systems with more modern ones. However, there will be no such replacement in Greece. A few days ago, the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu again said that the withdrawal of the American weapons is final.

It would not be exaggeration to say that the commitment to rid the country of foreign nuclear burden which was won by an absolute majority of the Greeks was one of the chief arguments which ensured PASOK's victory in the 1981 elections and its fresh electoral success last June. The Socialists and their government champion the idea of converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. The removal of the nuclear weapons from Greece is logically necessary if one really wants a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. Today the democratic public in Greece continues to insist that elimination of nuclear arsenals be immediate and complete.

U.S. POLICY IN AFRICA

Analysing US policy in Africa KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that efforts of Washington and its henchmen on the continent are aimed first and foremost against those countries which do not intend to put up with imperialism's diktat but want to pursue an independent course, a course of development. It is these states that Washington habitually accuses of espousing the policies of state terrorism and of fanning up regional conflicts. However, the White House turns everything upside down. Those countries which, in the view of the White House, are allegedly hindering disarmament and stronger international security, want, in fact, to put an end to exploitation and oppression, racism, the threat of war, hunger, disease and poverty. They are working for the triumph of justice, social progress and peace.

The Soviet Union is against turning Africa into an arena for confrontation of any kind, let alone a military one. The Soviet Union believes that only peoples of Africa have the right to decide on the future of their continent and to freely choose the road for the development of their states.

CREDITS FOR ENSLAVEMENT

The very scale of the growing external debts of the developing countries boggles the mind. In 1970 they owed nearly 70 thousand million dollars and by the end of 1983 — nearly 850 thousand million. Today, their total debt stands at nearly one million million, writes the journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY. While in 1970 interest paid on the external debts stood at nearly three thousand million dollars, in 1980 it rose to more than forty thousand million, and today it stands at seventy thousand million. As a result, loan advances play a leading role in the system of imperialist exploitation of the newly-independent states. There can be no doubt that a considerable part of the capital lent to them will not be repaid. By using the mechanism of market floating interest, the West is seeking to get hold of a good share of the developing countries' national incomes, especially of those which are relatively developed. First and foremost this relates to Latin American countries.

shoulder. The technique involved is unique. The winner is the one who can lift and let down the heaviest stone four times in four minutes. The current champion is I. Perreia, a 28-year-old villager of Viana. He began stone-lifting at the age of 17 and can easily manage a 200-kilogramme slab.

A travelling whale

There is an enormous whale living in the Sacramento River, ten of miles away from San Francisco Bay. That is what

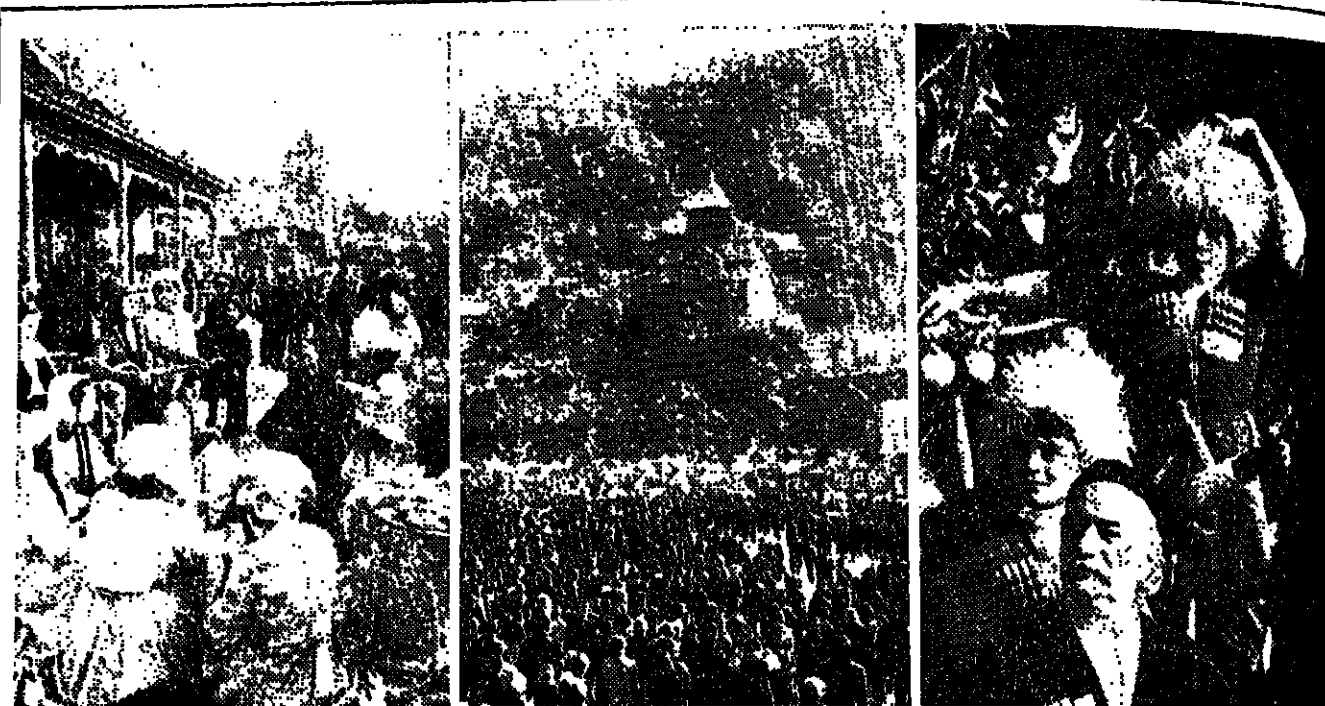
HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● RESTORERS IN KIEV, THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL, HAVE BROUGHT BACK TO THEIR PRISTINE BEAUTY MIKHAIL VRUBEL'S MURALS PAINTED IN THE INTERIOR OF KIRILLOV-SKAYA CHURCH, A MUSEUM-RESERVE. The paintings were made one hundred years ago when as a young artist, Vrubel was in charge of restoration work on 12th-century frescoes. They are regarded as the best samples of the monumental art of the past century.

● BEAMS OF FUNDAMENTAL ACCELERATOR PARTICLES WITH TREMENDOUS SPEEDS AND ENERGIES HAVE COME IN HANDY IN STEEL AND TEXTILE MILLS, CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND IN WALL-PAINTING OPERATIONS. New areas in the use of radiation technologies which can lead to revolutionary changes in industry, agriculture and medicine were discussed at a recent all-Union conference on the use of charged particles. The conference, held in Leningrad, was attended by both Soviet engineers and scientists and also their colleagues from the CMEA countries.

● THE FIRST BATCH OF REIN-DEER HORNS PROCURED ON THE TAIMYR FARMS HAS BEEN SENT TO PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES BY THE EXTREME NORTH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Fresh unadorned horns of animals yield valuable medicinal preparations no less effective than the famous pantocrine obtained from the horns of Siberian stag, Manchurian deer, and spotted deer.



TBILISOBA

Tbilisoba, an annual festival, dedicated to the end of agricultural works and which sums up the year, has been held for the seventh time in the capital of Georgian SSR (Caucasus). On that day, the last Sunday of October, grain, vine and tea growers, cattle-breeders, metallurgists and miners converged in Tbilisi from all parts of the republic. Guests from other cities of the country also arrived. The festival took place in the centre of the recently restored ancient blocks adjoining the Kura River. Songs in various languages were heard from a stage built on a floating ramp in the middle of the river. Performing were Georgian ensembles, Orera and Iveria, the Sveshnikov boys' choir from Moscow and a Lithuanian folk ensemble. On the river embankment dancers of a Ukrainian company, Bukovina, attracted numerous on-lookers with their art. Masters of popular applied art also displayed their craftsmanship. One of the city squares became extremely picturesque: wicker baskets overflowing with grapes, scarlet bundles of pepper, amber corn-cobs, rosy apples — all these gave the festival an inimitable colouring. By tradition, no festival goes without tasty treats like shashlik, hot khachapuri. In the evening a youth ball in Republic Square climaxed the festival. Significantly, on this day the inhabitants of the Georgian capital elect their honourable citizens. This time they elected Tula Rostashvili, a team leader of turners, Natalya Burnashova, an actress, Shota Kavashvili, an architect, and Otar Taktakishvili, a composer. Late in the night the Tbilisoba festival subsided, leaving the city and its dwellers on the threshold of new deeds and feats.

Marina AMAROVA

ZIL autoworks being reconstructed

The reconstruction which has started at the Moscow ZIL autoworks aims at switching the production lines to the assembling of a new variety of diesel trucks.

The new cars to start coming off the conveyor after fundamental reconstruction will be fitted with diesel 185 hp engines designed in the USSR. Accord-

ing to estimates by specialists, the new engine is less toxic and reduces fuel consumption by 25 per cent or 40 when working as part of a car train. Maintenance of the truck is made easier. Its distinguishing feature is a modern, comfortable driver's cabin. The diesel car trains will carry up to 14 tonnes of cargo at a time.

The reconstruction of the ZIL autoworks, one of the biggest in this country, is being done without stopping production lines. The number of cars manufactured does not reduce as new equipment is being installed at shops. The new technology enables the plant to switch rapidly the production of one type of car to another. The production of cars will substantially grow without increasing the number of workers, which is very important bearing in mind the current shortages of labour in the country.

Gas pipeline across the Amur River

Builders of the Sakhalin — Komsomolsk-on-Amur gas pipeline have crossed the Amur, the largest river in the country's East.

At the site of the crossing the river is more than two kilometres wide and about 18 metres deep. The siphon which has spanned the river weighs 1,700 tonnes. It has been buried in a trench 40 metres wide and about six metres deep, excavated in the river bed by heavy-duty sea dredges. The pipeline, which will be commissioned next summer, is

the first facility of its kind to be constructed in the Soviet Far East. Komsomolsk-on-Amur, a major industrial city, will receive economical fuel from the rich gas fields of Sakhalin for utilization at heating plants, the furnaces of the Amurskaya works and an oil processing plant. It will be used for household purposes as well.

Transportation of Sakhalin gas will considerably reduce the consumption of coal brought to Komsomolsk by freight trains from Siberia.

THERMOMETER FOR VENUS

When the Soviet interplanetary spacecraft Vega 1 heading for the Halley's comet had approached Venus close enough a descending apparatus was separated from it. Immediately after entering the orange skies of the planet an ejection explosive charge went off and released a probe balloon with a radio transmitter, and a set of scientific instruments attached to its cord. The instrument's payload included, among other things, a thermometer (developed at the Lvov Polytechnical Institute) capable of measurements within a range from -80° to +500°C, writes B. I. Slodnik, Head of the Information and Measuring Equipment Chair, in an article carried by PRAVDA UKRAINY. The tasks which faced our scientists and designers were extremely complicated. In the first place, the dynamic acceleration during the flight was exceptionally high. Second, temperature on the surface of Venus may be as high as 480°C. Despite all this our equipment has survived the test and transmitted extremely valuable information about Venus.

TAMING OF MUDDFLOWS

PRAVDA KAZAKHSTANA writes that the valley of the Chilik River was recently threatened by a terrible disaster. Chilik is an affluent of a still-damned Alpine lake located at an altitude of 3.5 km in the Ala-Tau mountains surrounding the capital of Kazakhstan. As a result of summer heat and ice melting the lake has accumulated 0.5 mln cubic metres of water. The whole of this water could have been splashed out by the approaching gigantic glacier with a mass of about 1,000 million cubic metres. But the disaster was circumvented. As a result of an explosion in the permafrost an outflow was formed which drained 7 mln cubic metres of water into the Chilik. Later this water was used to irrigate farm lands in the valley. The level of water

has dropped by 15 metres and the glacier no more poses a danger.

It was not for the first time that people have saved Alma-Ata from mudflow devastation. A dam has been built 18 km away from the capital. As a result of carefully directed explosions the fill reached 150 metres in height after 8.5 million cubic metres of rock was placed into the sausage dam. Several other settlements in the Alma-Ata Region are protected the same way.

LITERATURE PROCEEDS FROM LIFE

Many Soviet writers took part in the discussion "Modern Verse: Truth and Seeming Truth", stated recently in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The most brilliant works, writes, Vladimir Kaverin contributes, are those based on simplicity and clarity and in no other way. The discussion was held in the hall of the Writers' Union, where the authors of the book, on the one hand, and the readers, on the other, were engaged in a lively exchange of views. The book, which distinguishes models of belle-lettres from literary forgery.

What are the things which should attract the attention of today's literary man? I think, writes the author, that the basic problem which has always stood before Russian literature — the fact which distinguishes it from any other literature of the world — has been and continues to be this: "How do we make life?" How do we make it without approaching ourselves of being cold towards another person or our own faint-heartedness? Therefore, the pages of any book by a modern writer should not be a field for stylistic exercises and a mere opportunity for the author's self-expression. The books should naturally proceed from our life. This is the duty of those who were brave enough to take up the pen to help the truth of life settle firmly in people's books.

HOME NEWS

Medical aid in Afghanistan

The Soviet Government is to send a large consignment of medical aid to Afghanistan. Four thousand doses of it will be sent to the recent outbreak of the disease in that country.

Outbreaks of infectious diseases in the country's difficult position resulting from the war being waged there have been reported. The Soviet Union regularly sends Afghanistan with cholera and small-pox vaccines as well as anti-diphtheria serum.

Dr. Gennadiy Orlov, a member of the USSR foreign medical organization, Medex, has been sent to Afghanistan to assist in the fight against the disease. His assistance is not limited to the supply of medicines, but also to the training of Afghan doctors. The USSR has opened in the city of Kabul a 40-bed hospital in the city recently opened in the city with modern Soviet equipment. Together with Afghan doctors and 40 Soviet doctors work in this clinic which receive 600 patients a day.

Science and technology

ELECTRONIC ASSISTANT OF STEELMAKERS

An installation that can regulate melting processes has been developed at the Chemical and Metallurgical Institute of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. Tests carried out at the Karaganda Iron-and-steel works showed that better condition of melting is not the only advantage it can offer; it also helps save 7,000 tonnes of fuel annually.

The idea of an "electronic steelmaker" was prompted by research into the electric phenomena inherent in solid fuel combustion. Scientists have established that flame has its own electric field of intricate shape. It also did not escape the attention of the researchers that there was rigid connection between changes in fuel combustion intensity and ion concentration in the flame. Positively charged particles would concentrate in the lower section, and negatively charged particles — in the upper one. Recording of the concentration changes made

it possible to control the quality of fuel combustion and regulate the whole process.

Specialists believe that this invention may become useful not only in metallurgy, but also be utilized to observe the quality of internal combustion engines and boilers of steam power plants. Thus hundreds of thousands of tonnes of petrol and coal will be saved.

'BRUSH' FOR OIL

Scientists at the Lvov Polytechnical Institute have proposed an original device for collecting oil leaks from the surface of water and believe that electric current is most likely to be an effective "janitor" of the sea.

Their device utilizes the principle of interaction of substances with different electric charges. In this case sea water acts as weak electrolyte while oil products are positively charged materials. To separate the film it is enough to place over it a conductor with an inside current not exceeding one or two volts. Rotating rubber belt "larded" with steel rods may act as a conductor. Sticking to the belt, oil will be transported aboard a ship and then pumped into a hold.

This method makes the clean-

ing operation speedier and several times cheaper. It also prevents water pollution, as there is no need to spray synthetic substances over areas dangerously polluted by oil.

METAL INSTEAD OF ABRASIVE

Ukrainian scientists have succeeded in combining two seemingly incompatible operations — grinding and hardening of metals. It was not an easy task, since during grinding abrasive wheels damage the surface structure of metals and thus reduce their resistance to wear.

Authors of the new technology proposed replacing abrasive materials by metal discs with rotational speed twice as high. In addition, lubricants which release atoms of carbon on the surface under treatment were selected. These atoms penetrate the surface layer of metal and thus harden the processed part.

The new technology doubles the durability of products.

SATELLITE EXAMINES SOIL CONDITION

Scientists at the All-Union Research Institute of Water Protection are making good use of photographs taken from outer space to combat water erosion of agricultural lands.

As a result of water erosion humus and other vital components essential for soil fertility are washed out. To avoid these negative processes reliable and expeditious information about every region, area or farm is needed. Computer processing of photographs helps assess the humus content of soil, the possibility of water erosion in certain areas, etc. All this is indicative of the process destroying fertile soil and makes it possible to take preventive measures. Constant photographs taken two or three years later help evaluate the efficiency of the project and make corrections when necessary.

Another higher educational institution opened

An institute of atomic energetics has been opened in a picturesque forest area on the outskirts of Obninsk (120 km from Moscow).

An educational institution of such a profile has been necessitated by the accelerated development of the country's atomic power engineering, and the need to provide it with highly skilled personnel. Specialists will be trained here in designing, assembling and exploitation of atomic power stations. Personnel employed at atomic power stations already in operation will also improve their skills there.

The institute has been established on the basis of the Obninsk branch of the Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute, says Professor Yu. Kazanaky, rector of the new institute. The branch has been successfully functioning for many years, exploring the problems of atomic engineering, will provide students with ample facilities for their practical and research work. The last, but not the least, is the fact that there is located in the world's first atomic power station which has become a cradle for many advanced ideas in atomic power generating.

VIEWPOINT

For the next five years and up to the end of the 20th century

Alexander GUBER

(Continued from page 1)

The draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period up to the Year 2000 has been submitted for national discussion and will be considered by the 27th CPSU Congress. Before laying down plans for the future the document sums up preliminary results of the 11th Five-Year Development Plan period which ends on December 31, this year.

The USSR national income has grown by 17 per cent. Nine-tenths of this increase was obtained due to the growth of labour productivity. More than 1,000 new enterprises were built, 48,000 km of main gas pipelines were laid. Industrial production increased by one-fifth and agricultural output — by 6 per cent. Transport freight turnover also grew by 15 per cent.

Per capita real income increased by 11 per cent while more than 10,000,000 new apartments were built.

Higher rates of socio-economic development are foreseen in the next three five-year periods. This will be achieved by intensifying production on the basis of accelerated scientific and technological progress in all branches of the national economy.

In 15 years the national income and industrial production will double while the overall increase will be realized through higher social labour productivity. Specific expenditures of energy, raw and other materials on a unit of production and national income will be reduced considerably. Per capita real income will increase 1.0-1.8 times. The sphere of manual labour utilization will be sharply curtailed. The USSR housing fund now amounts to about 4,000 million square metres. In 15 years 2,000 million square metres more will be built.

These figures concretize the provisions of the new edition of the CPSU Programme, the draft of which is now being widely discussed throughout the country.

What is provided for the 15-year period will start to be implemented in the 12th Five-Year Plan period which begins on January 1 next year.

In the next five years the national income will increase by 19-22 per cent, industrial and agricultural output by 21-24 and 14-16 per cent respectively while per capita real income goes up by 13-15 per cent.

Higher than at any time in the past goals are foreseen for technological renewal of production and economy of resources.

Output of computer technology will increase 2-3-fold. Time limits for developing technological novelties — which will be, at the minimum, 1.5-2 times more productive and reliable than the computers currently in use — will be reduced 3-4-fold.

Machine-building, especially its most progressive directions, will develop at more accelerated rates.

The tasks allotted to the fuel-energy complex and the unified transportation systems ensure steady satisfaction of national economy requirements.

On the whole the socio-economic programme for the 12th Five-Year Plan period reflects the CPSU's conception of the country's accelerated development. Its final goal is to raise the well-being of the people of every Soviet family.

CHERNOVTSY



● The University.

tem which now houses the City Soviet and the university building (former residence of the Metropolitan). There are also several museums, including a memorial museum dedicated to Olga Kobylanskaya, a Ukrainian

writer, and a museum of local lore in the Chernovtsy suburb, Veshkovy. One can see there how the famous Bukovinian carpets are woven, listen folk songs and visit dwellings of the local people.

OF INTEREST

Ball lightning hits museum

A major storm, accompanied by lightning, thunder and rain, hit recently the city of Yarovsk. That was in October. The storm was rare. A ball lightning was a fire globe about 15 cm in diameter — struck through a ground floor window of the Yarovsk Arts Museum on the Volga bank. It rushed along the entrance anteroom and landed in the hall with an explosion. Luckily, nobody was in the hall at the moment. The ball lightning did not suffer either. There were people in the anteroom but the lightning fell them. Almost simultaneously another lightning, this time not a

ball one, struck a neighbouring building of the same museum. Its discharge was so powerful that the fire alarm instrument not simply refused to signal disaster but even melted. The bulk of the discharge was absorbed by a lightning-arrester, so the works of art also remained intact here.

Jubilee of Russian guitar

The Russian seven-string guitar marks its bicentennial. As early as the beginning of the 19th century the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin was enraptured with the instrument. The old guitar, which he liked him so much, it turns out, has been preserved to our times and is kept as a relic of

the great poet at the Glinka Museum of Musical Culture.

This guitar is our celebrity and we call it Pushkin's. explains R. Zdobnov, director of the museum. On display in the museum are different guitars: double-necked, additional bass strings, Cuban, Bolivian, Venezuelan. Each of them, like its performer, has its own, unique history.

The Russian seven-string guitar has conquered many people's hearts. The Russian singer Pyotr Shalypin was also delighted with the instrument and Nadya Polyakova — a famous interpreter of Gypsy songs — in those times — presented him with a guitar. Inscribed on it were the words: "You sing like a Russian song! You sound as clear as that of a Gypsy song, you, my seven-string friend." Today the Shalypin guitar, purchased from his relatives, can be seen in the museum.

ENTERTAINMENT

Young Siberians honoured with Stradivari violins

Another Stradivari violin made by a famous Italian master, has been sent from the USSR State Collection to Maxim Vengerov, an 11-year-old pupil of the Novosibirsk secondary music school. He won the right to play the unique musical instrument after his triumph at the Wleniewski International Violin Contest held in Poland. Maxim Vengerov won the admiration of audiences with magnificent virtuosity and illigree technique unusual for such a young age.

Maxim repeated the success of another Novosibirsk schoolboy Vadim Repin, who won the same contest three years earlier and was honoured to play the Stradivari violin. Both are members of a violin class headed by Zekhar Bron.

At the beginning of 1986 youthful musicians will play before Muscovites and Leningraders. Vadim will later perform in West Germany while Maxim will tour Poland.

● Vadim Repin and Maxim Vengerov.

PROFILES

FAZIL ISKANDER



A true writer sets himself an unfeasible task of attaining his ideal. It is precisely in attaining the unattainable, in reaching the unreachable that the art of a writer appears to be all about, the author's Fazil Iskander asserts.

Be it a long story "The Constellation of Capricornus", or stories about Chik, or his recent "The Highbrow", the best works by the 56-year-old writer, a native of many Abkhazians (an autonomous Transcaucasian republic), are remarkable for their humaneness, humour, love for his country. The world Iskander has created appeals to the reader thanks to its fresh colours, delicate moods and, more important, its kind-hearted people who are the main characters of his books. His books urge the reader to display active kindness in his relationship with others and to use of nature. They contain profound philosophical insight into vital issues.

Nowadays, says Iskander, we are on such a spiral of civilization that a lot of things are within the reach of man. The high living standards he enjoys are, of course, praiseworthy but herein lies a great danger. Sometimes the true values in the mind of a person lacking spirituality tend to be replaced by false ones. That is where the artist ought to step in.

One of his major objectives is to persuade an individual that a man lives not by bread alone, but turn him to spiritual joys.

Q: Though a prose writer,

you, however, are affiliated to the poetry section of the Writers Union. How did it happen? A: I joined the Writers Union as a poet. Long before my first prose book "The Forbidden Fruit" came out, I had published 5 books of poetry both here in Moscow and in Sukhumi (the capital of Abkhazia). Even today poetry continues to be of great importance for me, just as a hobby of my youth. Soviet-Sky Pustel Publishers are soon to put out a new book of my poetry.

Q: An author's fate finds its reflection in his writings. You have written so much about your native Abkhazia where you spent your childhood and, to be more exact, about a particular place — Chegem. Does it exist in reality? And is little Chik related to your childhood?

A: Chegem is half fiction and half fact. At any rate it is hard to make out what you invent and what you take from your own personal experiences in order to create a character. I am still infatuated with this character Chik, and I am now busy writing another story about him.

Fazil Iskander is both a child and a wise man. The same goes for his books and life. Sly playfulness is what makes a child and a wise man akin to each other. Sly irony appears to be that very magic crystal with the help of which Iskander creates a unique world of his own in his books. Iskander's laughter has all possible shades — ranging from sad and pessimistic humour to "The Sea Scorpion" to the gay, care-free one in his stories about Chik, his friends and close ones.

In his "Constellation of Capricornus" his humour tends to turn into sarcasm, it is merciless towards stupidity, aliphodness, and complacency. But his laughter is completely devoid of cruelty, for the writer is really fond of people.

Q: What is your main subject-matter? A: Nostalgia for the ideal. I think. That is where Chegem is derived from — a land of good, kind-hearted people.

Nikolai NAZAROV

'SHOLOKHOV' ALBUM

An album called "Sholokhov" and dedicated to the great Soviet writer (1905-1984) has been put by Moscow Planeta Publishers.

This is both a photo-album featuring well-known and unknown photographs of the writer and a book incorporating

noteworthy biographical and literary materials, articles, interviews, memoirs. In that account of Sholokhov's life the authors of the album sought to tell its readers about his birthplace, the Don land, about the turbulent times that shaped him as man and writer.



Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia

An exhibition ranging from canvases of Soviet classic representational art to works by modern masters of the chisel and brush, has been prepared by the Tretyakov Picture Gallery and will be mounted in Prague during the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia.

The programme to be shown commemorates the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 40th anniversary of the Victory over fascism. Visitors will have the chance to see other exhibitions as well, "Decorative Art in the USSR" will be shown in Bratislava, "Soviet Political Poster" — in Prešov, "The Art of Relief" — in Banaka Bystica.

Performances by leading artistic collectives and performers will be held within the framework of the Days. The stage of Prague's National Theatre will be placed at the disposal of a ballet group from the USSR Bolshoi Theatre to show "The Golden Age" by Shostakovich, "Raymonda" by Glazunov and two concert programmes: Moscow's Saites Theatre, Krasnovyarsk's Siberian Dance Ensemble, Georgia's Ivana Ensemble, the Soviet TV Chorus Academic Chorus will appear before Czechoslovak audiences.

Igor KAZENIN

New ballet workshop

Two one-act ballets — "Bravo, Figaro!" by Rossini and "Bach and Nine Tangos" by Piazzolla and Bach, premiered recently at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre, marked the formation of an experimental youth workshop of the theatre's ballet company. Its founder is the now chief choreographer of the theatre Dmitry Bryantsev.

We shall present small, experimental productions and make tireless quests, he says. Some of our small ballets will possibly become part of full productions. At the workshop youthful dancers may take up leading parts and thus show their worth. I think that every performance will produce new names.

This was recently confirmed by the debut of youthful and promising Svetlana Peschenko — the brilliant go and grace she dances Susanna in the ballet "Bravo, Figaro!". At the workshop youthful dancers perform side by side with noted artists who display new facets of their talent. For example, Vladimir Kirilov has appeared in quite a different line — that of a character dancer — creating an extremely funny image of Don Basilio in the production "Bravo, Figaro!". Yelena Ivanova used to dance minor character parts, but in the ballet "Bach and Nine Tangos" the ballerina displayed outstanding tempera-



● A scene from the ballet "Bravo, Figaro!". Photos by Andrei Stepanov

WHAT'S ON?

November 12-15

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 12 — Gladkov, "Little Prince" (ballet). 13 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera). 15 — Concerts.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 12 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 13 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 14 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera). 15 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 13 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strauss, "Straussiana" (ballet). 14 — Khrennikov, "The Little Golden Calf" (opera). 15 — Double-bill: Rossini, "Bravo, Figaro!"; Piazzolla and Bach, "Bach and Nine Tangos" (ballet).

FILMS

The Most Charming and Attractive (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A lyrical comedy solving serious problems. The main

Idea is that each person is unique in his own way, talented, charming and attractive, and the task of the surrounding people is to remind him (or her) about this once and again.

Cinema: "Rossiya" (2 Pushkin Sq., Metro Pushkinskaya). Gorkovskaya, "Otkrytiye" (2 Prospekt Kalinina, Metro Arbatskaya).

She and He (Hungary). A psychological drama about the love of a lonely 39-year-old woman.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, Metro Ploshchad Nogina).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall, Rossiya Hotel building (1, Moskovskaya St.). 13, 14 — Evening of ballets: Vyacheslav Gerasimov, "The Little Golden Calf"; Yelena Ivanova, "Macbeth"; Yelena Ivanova, "Macbeth"; Yelena Ivanova, "Macbeth".

Tenets Central Stadium (Luzhniki). 12-15 — Day of

BUSINESS

Soviet licences in USA

Some of thousands of unlicensed operations, restoring eyesight, a great many Soviet and foreign patients, have been treated at the Moscow Research Institute of Eye Microsurgery. Its staff headed by Sytyakov has developed and is perfecting methods of operating eyes correction, of treating glaucoma and cataract. A new method of implanting an artificial crystalline lens, the method of short-sightedness and myopia. Lenses based on special silicon elastomers have been created and are being tested alongside with unique optical instruments and special equipment to 20 countries, including the USA and Japan.

The Institute trains foreign specialists to apply methods of surgical correction of short-sightedness. Hundreds of US doctors have mastered the Soviet methods.

These operations, however, require high-precision instruments and equipment. According to A. Lipman, president of the US Medical Technology Development firm, the Soviet Union is 10 to 15 years ahead of the USA in eye microsurgery. That is why the firm has signed an agreement with Licensintorg, a Soviet export organization, to manufacture products developed by the Moscow Research Institute of Eye Microsurgery.

ADDIS ABABA SESSION

The 6th session of the International Soviet-Ethiopian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and Trade was recently held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Documents signed at the session provide, among other things, for Soviet assistance in developing Ethiopia's industry and agriculture, natural resources extraction and the training of skilled personnel.

The participants considered the issue of expanding the trace-fabricating factory at Nazret. This factory, built with Soviet assistance just over one year ago, now serves as a foundation for creating a modern machine-building industry. Manufacture of waste machines has been started there on the basis of old Belarus tractors.

The construction of Ethiopia's first hydropower electric station is in full swing at Molkalema on the Wabi-Shebele river. When put into operation, a further important project will double the economic potential of the country.

Cooperation with the USSR is highly appreciated in the country. The "Addis Zemen" newspaper wrote recently: Implementation with Soviet assistance, of various economic projects as well as the training of skilled

personnel with Soviet assistance are very important for Ethiopia's industrialization, for the integrated development of its national economy...

Contacts and contracts

● On November 14, the Dutch company Conrolasce B.V. and the Austrian A.G. Pich GmbH firm accredited to Moscow, will hold for Soviet specialists a symposium entitled "Magnetic valves employed in atomic centres, car- and ship-building, at the oil-distilling factories, etc". It will take place in the Pavilion No. 1 of the Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex in Moscow.

● In Moscow, interdepartmental agreements and statutes have been signed within the framework of the launching Soviet-Bulgarian scientific-production associations in machine-tool building. These documents refer to the practical aspects of activities by the Ivanovo machine-tool building association — a state managerial association — the metal-cutting factories and the Moscow machine-tool building production association, Krasny Proletari, and the scientific-production managerial robot-making combine, Berec.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (1 Pushkinskaya St.). 12-15 — "Soviet Ukrainian Fine Arts" exhibition features over 100 works in all genres of fine art, except decorative and applied art, except Tuesdays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Biblioteka Lenina.

Union Federation Artists Exhibition Hall (17 Zholtovskaya St.). On display are works by Moscow young artists and designers. Open daily, except weekends, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL. Central Stadium at the Olympic Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 14 — CAC vs. Yugoslavia. 15 — Moscow Toros vs. Kharkov Metallist. 7 p.m. (both days).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

ICE HOCKEY

Palace of Sport (Luzhniki). 12 — Moscow Spartak vs. Riga Dynamo. 6.45 p.m. Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.). 15 — Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs. Ufa Salavat Yulayev. 6 p.m.

WATER POLO

Swimming Pool of the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 12-14 — USSR championship. 6 p.m. (every day). 15 — International competitions of teams coming from the capitals of the socialist countries. 5 p.m.

WEATHER

November 12-15

In Moscow, city and region, temperatures will gradually start dropping, rain changing to snow. Night temperatures of -3°, -5°C and 0°, -1°C during the day. SW wind veering to W and NW.

WÄRTSILÄ—A RELIABLE PARTNER

It is in shipbuilding, one of the most advanced branches of the Finnish industry, that advantages of long-term scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries, are most vividly seen. It is not by chance that in Finland, and particularly in Soviet orders and cooperation, the number of workers employed in this branch has practically not dropped at all in the last 10 years, although in other European countries scores of thousands of shipbuilders remain jobless.

Artex: 20 years on the market

In Thbilisi (capital of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic) an exhibition of sports goods organized by Artex, a Hungarian foreign trade enterprise, was recently held at the track-and-field complex.

For about 20 years Artex has been doing business with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Sports goods made by Artex enjoy well-deserved popularity among Soviet customers.

Most goods displayed at the exhibition were novelties created by Hungarian specialists with due account taken of modern trends in fashion — sports implements, equipment, apparel and footwear: millinery, balls for various kinds of sports, articles for recreation and tourism, etc.

This year Artex has delivered to this country various goods for a total sum amounting to 60 million roubles.

The joint stock company, Wärsilä, has been cooperating in shipbuilding with our country for more than 50 years now. And though its shipyards build vessels for Britain, the FRG, Japan, Norway and Sweden, about half of all its production is destined for the USSR. Basically these are icebreakers, the class of which grows higher every year. At present, for example, plans are being mapped out to build, in cooperation with the USSR, icebreakers with Soviet atomic installations and main turbines. Wärsilä has also started delivering to the USSR catamarans of the "Tilan" type designed to work in the Caspian Sea.

Philately

AWARDS FOR USSR COLLECTIONS

A four-day World Philatelic Exhibition, Italia-85, has ended in Rome. Several Soviet collections featured prominently among others in the exhibition's 5,000 sections. They were grouped under various headings such as "Peace is the closest thing to nations", "The USSR in the struggle for peace and international cooperation", "Soviet foreign policy", "Effectiveness of socialist humanism", etc. All Soviet displays won gold and silver awards.

Intourist news

On guard of the Russian Lands

For those who love the beauties of the post-Ianovist has opened a new tour, a seven-day sightseeing around the monuments of Russian defensive structures.

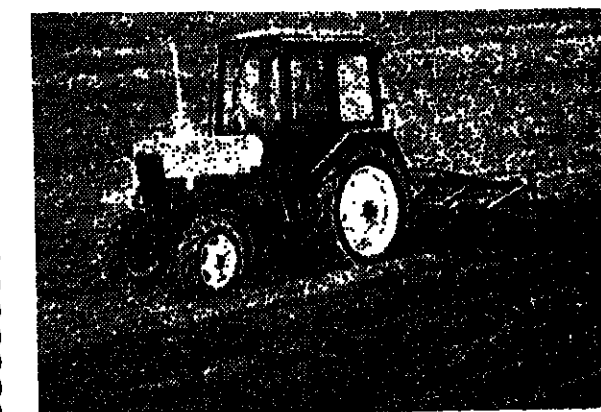
The tour begins in Smolensk, one of the oldest cities in Russia. First mentioned in 885, Smolensk has gone down into history as the "key" to Russia's western borders. Tourists will see monuments to heroes of the 1812 Patriotic War, an Eternal Flame and the Immortality Hill in Reudovka Park. Among the most interesting sights are the Uspensky Cathedral, the Smolensk Kremlin, the Peter and Paul and Ioan Bogoslov and Sviataya churches.

Tourists interested in history, ethnography and traditions of the Russian people, will have the opportunity to visit the History Museum and see the exhibition of Smolensk fairs.

The tour ends in Pskov, a city-fortress which has long played the role of Russia's fortified outpost. In Pskov tourists will see Russian architecture dating back to the 15th-17th centuries: the Kremlin, the Trinity Cathedral, the Nikola Uskhi Church and the Pognnkh Rooms (now a museum).

Those who would like to learn more about the history of these memorials will be able to meet architects, painters and artists.

Vladimir MISHNEV



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